

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

B 5/22

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S-E-C-R-E-T

COUNTRY Rumania

REPORT

SUBJECT Miscellaneous Military Information

DATE DISTR. 17 May 1962

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REFERENCES RD

DATE OF INFO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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four

reports containing information on the following:

a. Equipment Studied and Exhibited at the Military Technical Academy in Bucharest, with sketches of some of the equipment.

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b. General Information on the Militia in the Brasov Province. except as stated. 50X1-HUM

c. Rumanian Army Publications.

d. Miscellaneous Military Information.

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

A

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COUNTRY : Rumania

SUBJECT : Apararea Patriei, the Rumanian Army Monthly Publication

DATE OF INFO

PLACE ACQUIRED

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1. The Rumanian Army prints the following publications in Bucharest:
The weekly Glasul Armatei, which, for no apparent reason, is classified and is not circulated to the general public; and the monthly Apararea Patriei, which is distributed to all military units of the Ministries of Armed Forces and Interior and to the general public.
2. The editorial offices and printing works of Apararea Patriei are located with other military offices on the second floor of the west wing of the Scinteia building. The Scinteia zincography department is also located on this floor.
3. The staff of the Apararea Patriei consists of about ten officers and enlisted men. They are employed mainly as editors, the majority of

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articles being written by "volunteer correspondents" (probably political personnel) in the units, who also provide negatives of photographs taken in the field. All the articles are of a general nature, with no mention of the soldier, unit, or location involved, and it is difficult for the editors to obtain this information from the material and photographs as received by them.

4. As a rule, events are not covered by reporters of the publication; only one such attempt was made in late 1958, when a reporter and a photographer were sent to cover a graduation parade of a small infantry unit near Ploesti. They were allowed to take two photographs only and were given an official press handout from the unit headquarters. They were strictly forbidden to interview or photograph any of the men.
5. The publication usually contains articles praising outstanding units and individual soldiers; stories on Army life, work, and training; art and sports features; and a few photographs of unarmed groups or individual soldiers, with little or no indication of who or where they are and what they are doing. The Apararea Patriei also publishes short stories, poems, crossword puzzles, and other items by new talent "discovered" in the units. Almost every issue contains one or two illustrated articles on collectivization or new construction achievements, to acquaint military personnel with current events. An occasional issue contains stories of Soviet heroism during World War II and personal

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accounts of Rumanian heroes (evidently members of the Tudor Vladimirescu Division) in their struggle against Nazi Germany.

6. Both Army publications are distributed to the units through the ordinary mail. Packed in parcels addressed to the respective FPN's, they are taken to the central post office in Bucharest for delivery to the units. The parcels are marked "SECRET" despite the fact that Apararea Patriei is not classified. (However, they may be marked because the number of copies in a parcel could reveal the strength of the unit.)
7. The photographs for both publications are processed at ^Aphotographic laboratory located on the second floor of the General Headquarters building on Brezoianu Street, opposite Cismigiu Park. This laboratory also processes military serial maps and photographs. The photographers are allowed access to the laboratory at any hour of the day by a special entry pass consisting of a 6 x 12-centimeter red piece of cardboard. On one side of the card is a 3 x 4-centimeter photograph of the bearer, embossed with a round stamp - MFA-STATUL MAJOR. Also on this side is the following inscription:

Ministry of the Armed Forces - GHQ

Private (or holder of rank) is entitled
to enter the GHQ building between the hours

Signed,

Major Banitoiu (fnu)

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On the other side of the card are spaces for a quarterly renewal stamp.

After the sentries at the GHQ building have become familiar with the bearers of these passes, they no longer pay any attention to their comings and goings.

8. Lieutenant Stinghe (fnu) is chief editor of Glasul Armatei.
9. Lieutenant Stanila (fnu) is one of the editors of Apararea Patriei.
10. Lt. -Major Gyula Markay, [REDACTED]

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is officer in charge at the photographic laboratory at General Headquarters, Bucharest. [REDACTED]

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COUNTRY : Rumania

SUBJECT : General Information on the Militia in the
Brasov Province

DATE OF INFO :

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PLACE ACQUIRED :

1. **Militia Headquarters (Militia Regionala) for the Brasov province** was located at **Bulevardul 7 Noembrie** in Brasov, where it had telephone number 2345. The basement of the building was occupied by detention cells and the telephone monitoring department, while the ground floor had the information desk, archives, and the passport section. The first floor of the building contained the office of the commander of the provincial Militia, more of archives, and the Party organization office. The second floor contained an assembly hall, a criminal department, a supervision of aliens department and a photographic laboratory, while the third floor contained the traffic department (offices and archives).

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2. There were two other Militia offices in Brasov:
 - a. Militia Branch No. 1 (Sectia I Militie), which occupied a number of single-story buildings in a large courtyard at 5 Bulevardul Stalin. These buildings housed the economic, criminal investigation, and population registry departments, and the headquarters of the constabulary unit.
 - b. Militia Branch No. 2 (Sectia II Militie), which was a very small office located on Piata Prundului. The population registry section and an information desk for receiving complaints from the public were located there.
3. Reportedly, the total complement of the Brasov province was about 3,000 Militiamen, of whom almost 470 were employed within the city of Brasov itself - about 250 at provincial headquarters, about 180 at Branch No. 1, and about 40 at Branch No. 2. A large portion of the personnel wore only civilian dress and, therefore, there did not appear to be as many Militiamen as there actually were.
4. Telephone communications between Bucharest and the provincial headquarters were maintained by special line. There was no direct radio link between the Brasov Headquarters and the National Headquarters; urgent messages were sent by messenger to the provincial Securitate Headquarters in Brasov, on Maxim Gorki Street, from where they were transmitted to Bucharest over Securitate facilities.

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5. The Militia parking lot in Brasov was located at 36 Nicolae Balcescu Street. The vehicles of the district consisted of eight jeeps and landrovers, about 10 motorcycles, two Pobeda vehicles, and two Volga vehicles. Only the motorcycles, which were used to supervise road traffic, bore Militia identification signs, while the other vehicles were unidentifiable, either by color or license plate. The Militia had recently received a special Pobeda with a raised chassis and front wheel drive for travel over difficult terrain. This vehicle was easily identifiable by its mustard-yellow paint as well as its peculiar appearance. A similar vehicles, identical in appearance and color, was received at the same time by the Brasov province Securitate.
6. The following miscellaneous information on Militia activity in the city and province was reported:
 - a. The number of traffic accidents was quite high, the province holding the national record of accidents - as many as four or five per day. The most serious accidents were those involving motorcycles, especially during the evening and night hours. On one occasion in 1959, three Securitate officers were each driving a motorcycle from Fagaras to Brasov at night. They began to race, and one of the officers, a major in command of the Fagaras branch office, swerved to the right to avoid a vehicle approaching

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him. He crashed into a truck which was parked on the right shoulder of the road, while its driver was eating a snack. The officer was instantaneously killed. The other officers then arrested the truck driver "for causing the death of a Securitate officer", and certain photographs taken at the scene of the accident, which proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that the truck driver was not at fault, were destroyed. At his trial, the driver received a two-year prison sentence "for illegal parking in the middle of the highway".

- b. Many arrests were made for economic offenses. People in charge of state shops were often caught stealing public property or were arrested for negligence which encouraged theft. Many people were apprehended while illegally selling goods which themselves were often stolen.
- c. The occasional cases of burglary, though few in number, indicated a high degree of "professional" competence; they were usually carried out by youths who had completed army service. In one case, a state jewelery and watch shop was broken into, through the ceiling, only a few meters from two policemen. Pickpocketing was extremely common. Offenders were given severe sentences for burglary - at least two or three year's imprisonment, but the punishment failed to bring a decline in its occurrence.

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- d. A considerable amount of the Militia's time was occupied with embezzlement cases. Two cases in the Brasov district were of special interest:
- (1) In about 1956, a gang was apprehended for counterfeiting ration coupons. The gang, which amassed profits running into six figures, was headed by the director of the Municipal Theater (Bela, fnu, a Hungarian by origin), by the head of one of the departments of the provincial council (Iepureanu, fnu, a Rumanian), and by one of the provincial Party secretaries (Botorogea, fnu, of Rumanian origin).
 - (2) In 1957, a two-million-lei embezzlement was discovered in the provincial consumer cooperative center. This felony was perpetrated by a small gang, all of whose members were active Party members and were sentenced to death by the firing squad. The leader of the gang, Costache, admitted (after hearing the sentence) that, at the time of the visit to Rumania of the "Paris on Ice" show, he paid 25,000 to 30,000 lei to its dancers for an evening's "entertainment".
- e. Incidents of "Hooliganism" were quite common, particularly among youths and former soldiers. Such offenders drove their motor-cycles wildly, causing a large percentage of the traffic accidents,

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broke windows, started fights, attacked women, and made wanton attacks on passers-by for no apparent reason. The Militia took firm action against these criminals, most cases coming to trial within 24 hour's time, but punishments was not always severe enough to serve as a deterrent. 50X1-HUM

- f. Another problem was the widespread prostitution, especially among the Hungarian minority in Brasov. The city's parks were the center of this activity, where the vice department of the Militia would photograph the couples from a distance and then use the photographs as legal evidence against the women. The women were sentenced to terms of hard labor, such as gathering cane in the Danube estuary, or were sent to special prisons for "re-education", while the men were not held responsible.
7. The following Militiamen in the Brasov Militia were reported:
 - a. Maj. Popa (fnu), commander of the Militia in the Brasov Province since 1958, who was about 53 years old, short, had broad shoulders and graying hair. He was a bigoted and hateful person, who was married, had a son aged 12 or 13, and lived at 23 Maxim Gorki Street in Brasov.
 - b. Maj. Moici (fnu), commander of the Militia in the Brasov district until 1958, at which time he was transferred to National Headquarters in Bucharest.



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- c. **Capt. Smarandescu (fnu), commander of the traffic department,**



- d. **Lt. Constantin Cincu, officer in the traffic department**



- e. **Lt. Maj. Iosef Toncianu, officer in the traffic department,**



- f. **Maj. Tamas (fnu), commander of the supervision of aliens**

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department and its passports,



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- g. Lt. Maj. Enache (fnu), deputy commander of the supervision of 50X1-HUM
aliens department and the passport section

- h. Capt. Florea (fnu), commander of the investigations department,

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- i. Capt. Vatafu (fnu), commander of the criminal department,

- j. Lt. Badea (fnu), deputy commander of the criminal department, 50X1-HUM

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- k. Lt. Ion Baliban, a member of the vice department (possibly its commander)

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- l. Lt. Carica (fnu), head of the constabulary

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COUNTRY : Rumania

SUBJECT : Equipment Studied and Exhibited at the Military
Technical Academy in Bucharest

DATE OF INFO :


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PLACE ACQUIRED :

1. The wire communications equipment studied at the Military Technical Academy in Bucharest was extremely simple and obsolescent. The single telephone cable consisted of about 10 or 12 wires, of which two (in the center) were copper and the others steel. The cable was insulated with thick and very heavy impregnated cloth and was rolled on two types of drums: a light pack-mounted drum, on which about 25 kilograms of the cable were rolled; and a heavier and larger drum, also pack-mounted (but could be lifted only with the help of another man), which carried 50 kilograms of the cable. No other line laying equipment was studied, and no wire equipment was shown at the exhibition held at the academy.

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2. The major part of the exhibition was devoted to radio equipment. Most of the sets were transmitters without receivers, presumably for use with conventional receivers. The exhibits included the following:

- a. A signals truck  with an aerial mounted on its roof, 50X1-HUM
apparently without ground anchors. (For the interior design of this truck see Sketch A.)
- b. A signals truck similar to that above, but with a very high antenna which was erected on the ground at some distance from the truck itself; it was held by three rows of anchors.
- c. A Czech man-pack radio set, which was about 26 x 8 x 10 cm. in size. This instrument was rounded and comfortable to hold. It contained a hand set, similar to a telephone receiver, which could be used while it was in the case of the set as well as while out of the case. The set was tuned by removing the hand set and operating the knobs situated behind it, inside the case. The set was light and very easy to operate. An antenna was fitted onto its upper part and could be removed by undoing a wing nut. The antenna, which was about 150cm. long, consisted of round beads strung on a flexible wire; it was made taut, after it had been fitted on the top of the set, by tightening the wing nut. After the wing nut was loosened, the antenna became a simple string of beads, which could be folded and carried in a pocket. (See Sketch

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B for illustration.)

3. The small radar (see paragraph 13d. of referenced report) consisted of two parts, the antenna pole and the screen with the remainder of its components (its power source was not known). It was intended for use in the infantry units and, at the Academy, it was stressed that the radar was particularly suitable for the detection of armored vehicles. Operational units using this radar were apparently equipped with three sets. The antenna pole was telescopic and stood on an easily maneuverable tripod (there were no ground anchors). The antenna itself was semi-circular, about 100 to 120 cm. in diameter, and about 20 cm. high. It was revolved by means of a handle attached to the antenna pole, but its field was limited to a radius of 90 degrees, not 180 degrees as mentioned previously. The antenna pole was connected to the screen by means of a thick rubber-insulated cable (see Sketch C).
4. The field showers (see paragraph 13h. of referenced report) consisted of aluminum pipes connected by special joints. Each shower bath was attached to a tank truck and had two square compartments with tarpaulin partitions, not plastic partitions as mentioned previously. Each compartment contained three showers. The truck was connected to the compartments by a thick rubber pipe, which was about 2 inches in diameter and had a flexible metal sheathing, as well as by about 4-6 thin rubber pipes(possibly only about one-half inch in diameter).



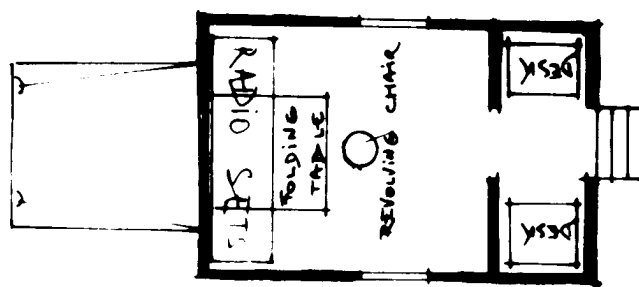
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The specific functions of the pipes were not known to informant.

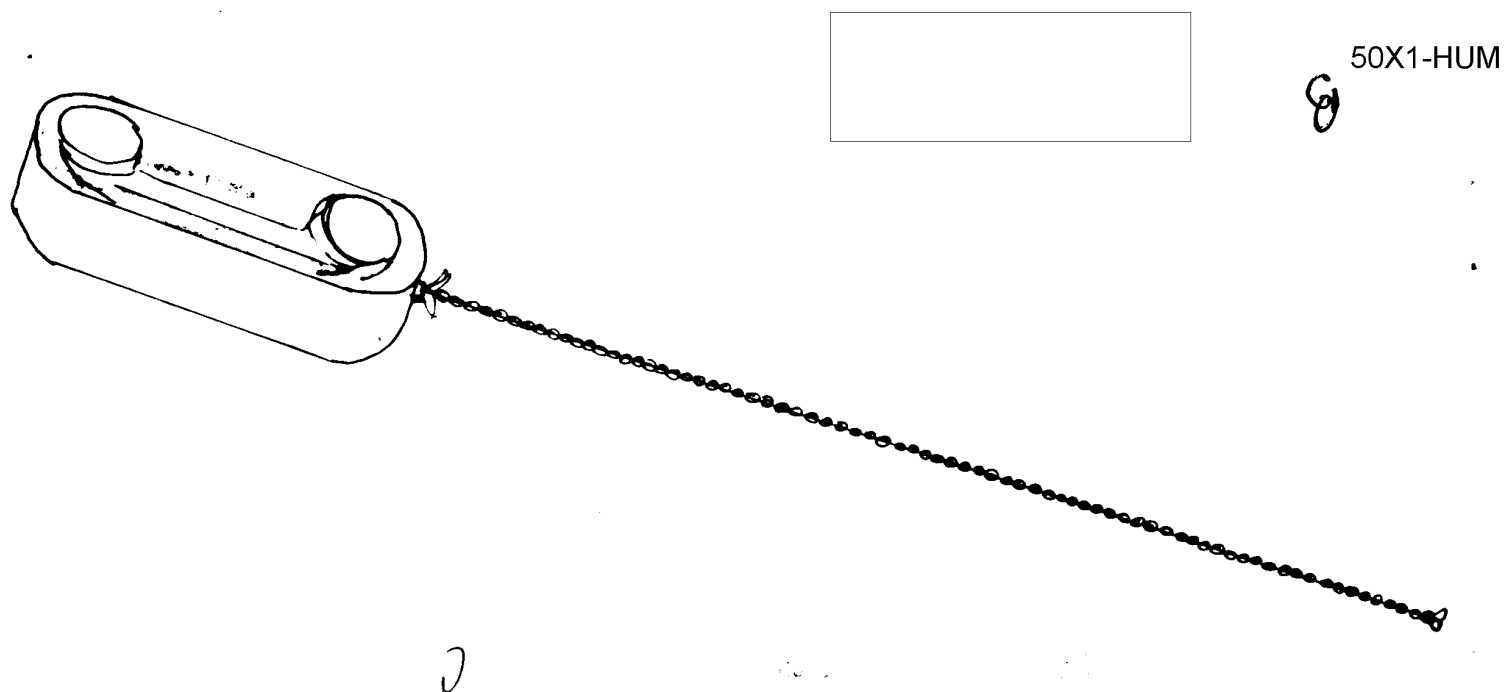
(See Sketch D.)

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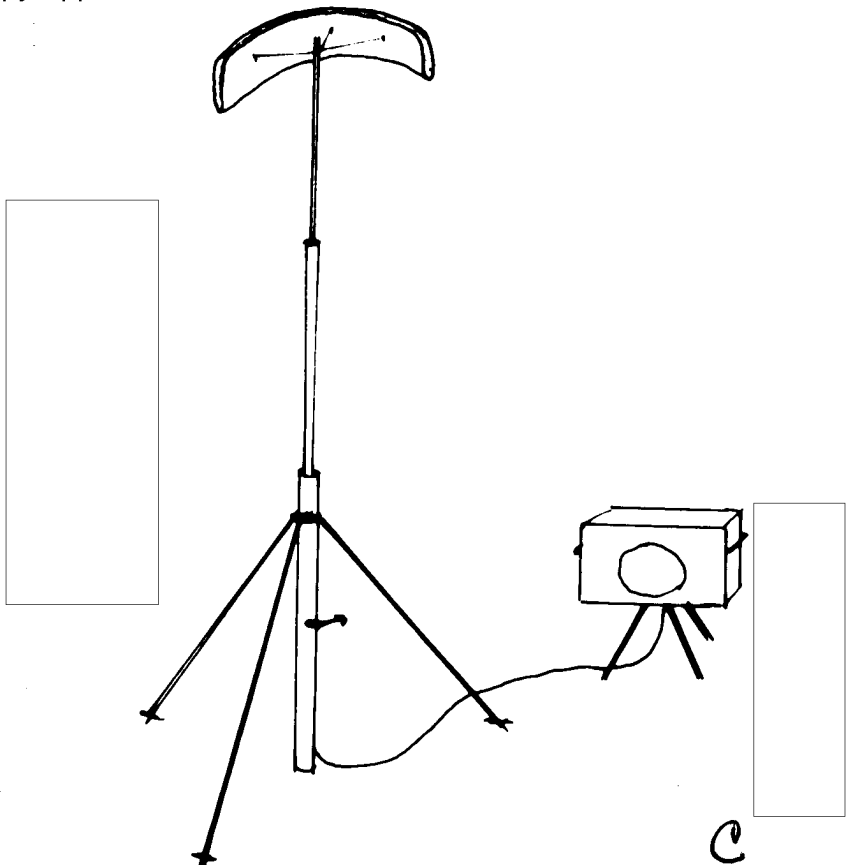


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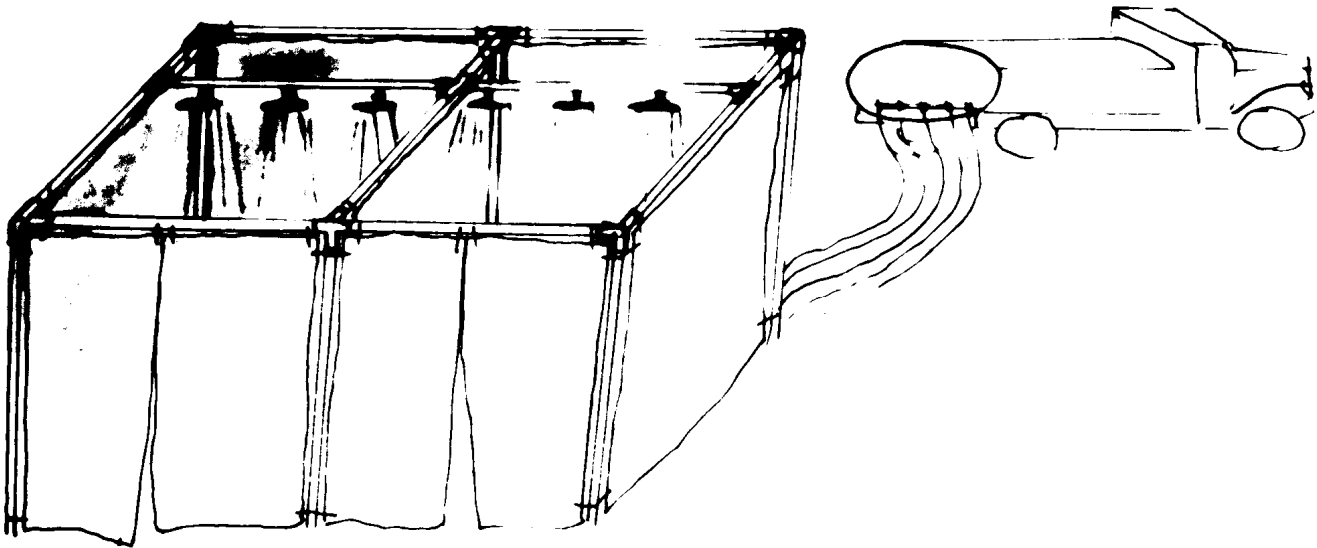


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Country : Rumania

Subject : Miscellaneous Military Information

Date of Info:

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1. During the period from March 1959 until March 1961, the 33rd Infantry Regiment was stationed in a suburb of Bacau, by the highway to Moinești.

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The regimental commander was Maj. Ion Popescu, and one of the company commanders was Capt. Necula (fnu).

2. During the period from late 1957 to late 1959, an infantry regiment was stationed in Beius and commanded by Maj. Ion Papa. The division to which this regiment was subordinate was commanded by Col. Eremia (fnu).

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3. In 1955/1956, a store of German small arms ammunition, dating back to World War II, was located in Budieni.

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4. In 1956, summer exercises for members of the Academic Reserves (Artillery) were held at the Artillery Officers School in Sibiu.

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